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Hongkong, 16th July, 1880.

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WATSON'S IODISED
SARSAPARILLA
PREPARED FROM THE FINEST
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
(Evaporated "In Vacuo")
and containing in each drachm one grain of
Iodide of Potassium.

These medicines combined have long ranked as the most certain alteratives known, being indicated in all diseases of the skin, and in affections arising from poverty or impurity of the blood.
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This preparation will be found a satisfactory and reliable remedy in all cases of sick-headache and biliousness when the bowels and liver are sluggish from climatic or other causes.
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acts as a "Tonic Laxative" and establishes
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This Wine possesses the tonic and anti-febrile properties of the well-known Cinchona Quinaquina or Jesuit's Bark, combined with the strengthening qualities of the finest Port Wine.

Prepared from the finest selected Bark and a blend of our well-known "Invalid Port," it is an invaluable summer tonic and appetizer, especially adapted for use of Convalescents from Malarial Fevers, and other climatic diseases.
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QUININE AND IRON
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This Tonic is strongly recommended in all diseases characterized by Anemia, Weakness, and for promoting and restoring a healthy appetite and imparting strength and vigour to the system.
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AROMATIC QUININE WINE.
An agreeable preparation of the Sulphate of Quinine in combination with Aromatics. Eminently useful as a Tonic in cases of Debility, resulting from Fever, enervating effects of climate, &c.
Price \$1 per Bottle.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, China and Manila.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

BOULANGER'S POPULARITY.

LONDON, July 21st.
In despite of the law General Boulanger stands at the head of the poll in eighty districts at the election for the Council General.

"COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE."

The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that England had entered into no engagement in case of war being declared between France and Italy.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Telamon*, from Liverpool, left Singapore this morning, and is due here on the 29th inst.

INFORMATION was received here yesterday from Manila that the British steamer *Albatross* had been totally lost off the coast of Paragua, while on a voyage sugar laden, from Iloilo to America. Officers and crew are reported to have been saved.

We read that Siamese and Laos travellers arriving in Bangkok report that the amount of *stials* on the market in Rahang, and the districts contiguous thereto, is much in excess of the rupees, with the inevitable result that the latter will shortly be at a premium, as the local was (viz. at 8 per cent. prem.) a short time ago.

In our paragraph in last night's issue, referring to the remarks of the *Daily Press* regarding the case of *Pitman v. Watson and Deacon*, we inadvertently stated that the only object of publication could have been an intention to ignore the *defendants*, which, of course, should have read the *plaintiffs*. Last night's *China Mail* repeats the morning paper's paragraph. More misapprehension. But nothing else could reasonably be expected.

A BANGKOK contemporary announces that on the 7th inst. the Rev. S. J. Smith baptised two natives in the river at Bangkok Point, and the same afternoon both were welcomed into the membership of the Siamese Baptist Church at Bangkok.

SHIPPING business on the coast would appear to be unusually dull just at present. We understand that the rice freight from Saigon to this port is something like six cents per picul. That rate would just about defray the cost of the coals consumed during the passage.

It may interest the subscribers to the Chinese Amusement Syndicate to know that the switch-back railway at Rangoon carried 32,029 passengers in about four months, the distance run being over thirty thousand miles. The railway and plant was sold by auction the other day for 13,000 rupees. Here is a grand chance for the Syndicate.

THE Band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will play the following programme at the Sanitarium to-morrow, commencing at 5 p.m.

Overture "Hungarian" Kéler Bela.
"Goutte de Ruse" Waldteufel.
"Rem. de Waterloo" Godfrey.
Polka "In son La Rosa" Mariani.
"H.M.S. 'Pinafore'" Sullivan.

EXCESSIVELY hot weather has prevailed recently in Bangkok, and sickness has in consequence been widespread. The King of Siam has suffered severely from fever, but, by latest accounts, had nearly got over the attack. His Majesty intended to pay a three week's visit to the West Coast, where it was hoped the cool sea breezes would completely restore him to health.

FRENCH courts are just not so sentimental. A rich Frenchman died in Paris and willed his fortune to the poor of London, declaring that he hated France, "where I have always been oppressed and never my own master. People horrible! Nation of cowards and blockheads!" His relatives disputed the will, but the court affirmed it and the poor of London will get his fortune.

A THIEF went aboard a junk at Yaumati on a predatory expedition on Sunday night. The junk people caught him, and gave him such a severe thrashing that he died in Hospital the following morning. A little elegy:—
He crept aboard with improper intentions,
Which the crew, with vigor reprove;
Six by two are his coffin's dimensions,
And his coddling Confucius above.

THE Siam Electric Light Co., recently started in Bangkok has apparently struck the popular fancy, and business in the shares has already been done at 7 per cent. premium. Investors in Bangkok seem to be sensible people, who regard the prospects of an industrial enterprise on the basis of an investment, and not as a gamble. As the King of Siam is a big shareholder in this company, it is likely to prove a great success, his Majesty's all-powerful influence removing any difficulties that might otherwise exist.

The Anglo-American B. & O. Company will supply ten thousand lamps as a commencement, and other arrangements will then be entered into. Paddy husks will be used as fuel, as they are very much cheaper than coal.

THE *China Mail*, even after its sanctified reference to "interested croakers," has found it convenient to cast dirt over its extraordinary assertion that Bank shares were quoted below their intrinsic value. The writer of this transparent lie—he must either have been an unscrupulous liar or a first-class nincompoop, as this was no clerical or printer's error—now says that the contrary to what he said is actually the case. "Rather!" He said that Bank shares were quoted below their intrinsic value, and he now finds, we take his figure, that the intrinsic value is \$200 and the quotation in the market \$150. And he freely tries to get out of his false position by quoting King David and claiming that he knew more than the rest of the colony combined all the time. Hostile criticism would be thrown away on such a thing as this.

The following details are given in the *Madras Mail* in connection with the sad accident which terminated in the death of Captain Russell, R.A., aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—"Two events of the Horse Show had been concluded and the jumping competition for ponies was in progress when the accident happened. There were three jumps—all very ordinary ones—a hurdle, stone wall, and water jump. Before the competition began Captain Russell cleared all these jumps with the greatest ease on his pony *Midnight*. During the competition he also negotiated the jumps so well that *Midnight* and Captain Russell were adjudged to have gained an equal number of points. It was in jumping of this tie that Captain Russell met his death. *Midnight* rubbed the first hurdle, striking the top, and, apparently flurried by the contretemps, charged the 8th stone wall unconnectedly. Captain Russell tried to steady him, but the pony took too far, and striking the obstacle with his knee, hurled Captain Russell over his head. For a moment the spectators looked on more or less unconcernedly, expecting Captain Russell to get up and remount. *Midnight* stood quietly by his fallen master. Then, as the prostrate man lay without motion, the gravity of the situation began to dawn on the spectators, and anxious enquiries ensued. Five doctors speedily surrounded the fallen horseman, and as he lay all that terrible motionless manner, a breathless hush fell over the assemblage. But still no one would admit the awful truth that he was dead. Full of life and vigour but two minutes before, fully jesting as he rode to his death, it was hard to believe that he had been launched into eternity in this awful manner. 'No,' said the men in reply to the hysterical enquiries of the ladies, 'he's only stunned, he'll be up in a minute.' But the minutes swiftly passed and still that prostrate form gave no sign, and a great pang went through the crowd as they noted the ominous proceedings of the doctors; the application of the galvanic battery to the skull—which the crowd were then unaware was fractured—and the attempt to restore life by artificial respiration. And thus an hour sped away, and the pall of grief went up from the crowd when the grim truth had to be admitted—Captain Russell was dead. Strong men turned their heads away to conceal their tears and wept unrestrainedly. Loved for his geniality and *bonhomie*, foremost in the promotion of every amusement, Captain Russell is mourned with a heart-felt regret that has extinguished the gaiety of many a household, and a funeral gloom has succeeded the bright festivities of Ootacamund. All that medical skill could do was done for Captain Russell. Surgeon-General Sir James Hensbury, Dr. Crooke, and two other doctors who were on the ground exhausted all the appliances of medical science in the vain effort to restore life to the hapless gentleman."

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Acting Chief Justice Fiddling Clarke.)

CHATER AND OTHERS v. THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY.

In this case the Hon. C. P. Chater, with Messrs. J. F. Holliday, L. Poesnecker, C. H. I. Seimund, and J. P. Lemble, and the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, brought an action against the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, for damages

sustained by reason of injury to their offices through the operations of the Company whilst erecting an annex. There was also a counterclaim for four months' rent for the same premises, at the corner of Pedder's Street and the Praya, in all \$3,500.—Mr. Francis, Q.C., (instructed by Mr. Stokes) appeared for the plaintiff, and the Acting Attorney General, Mr. A. J. Leach, (instructed by Mr. Deacon) appeared for the Hotel Company. The following gentlemen composed the jury—Messrs. E. J. Coxon, H. Wickling, G. Raynal, C. D. Hartman, E. A. Solomon, C. C. Cohen, and A. Wright.

At the outset it was stated that all the issues should arise in the first suit.
Mr. Francis, in opening the case, which he did with much detail, said that the subject matter of the action was the building at the corner of the Praya and Pedder's Street known as Melchers' buildings. At the beginning of 1887 it became the property of the Hotel Company, who, on the 17th April, let it on a three years' lease, with the option of extension at the end of that period to Mr. C. P. Chater. He did not occupy the premises, but let it in floors and apartments to various people—Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co., Arnold, Larberg & Co., Mr. Bellios, and others. On the 6th June, 1888, the building being fully occupied, the Chairman of the Hotel Company, Mr. McCulloch, sent a notice to Mr. Chater that the building had been pronounced unsafe by the Government Building Inspector, and that he and his tenants remained in it at their own risk. The immediate result was that the tenants at once cleared out, and were compelled to take other premises—some at very long leases. Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co., occupied one of the mess-rooms until the end of August, and the Banjo Company, who occupied a small corner, let it to the Steam Launch Company, who still occupied it. But these small complications did not affect the issues. The immediate result was that the Hotel Company, on the 6th of the month, demanded the continuous payment of the monthly rent, and commenced proceedings for its recovery.

On the other hand, being advised that the premises had been brought into its unsafe and uninhabitable condition by the building operations carried on in connection with the erection of a new wing to the Hotel premises, immediately adjoining Melchers' buildings, commenced proceedings against the Hotel Company for the recovery of damages. In order to narrow the issues the questions of fact had been separated from the question of law, so that the jury were relieved from considering the rights of the parties, whatever way their verdict was given. The only question to report on before them were questions of fact, as decided on by his lordship in Chambers. Those questions were—
1. Was the brick and stone verandah running along the south side of the premises pulled down and removed, and were the foundations of the same pulled up and removed prior to the 15th April, 1887?
2. When did the building, let to Mr. C. P. Chater on the 10th April, become unsafe and uninhabitable?
3. Was this the result of inherent defects and wear and tear?
4. Or was it the result of either or both of the following causes:—(a) The opening by the Hongkong Hotel Company, of a trench in proximity to the south wall of said premises; (b) the pulling down and removal of the verandah mentioned in the first issue, or the pulling up and removal of the foundations thereof, if such removal was effected subsequent to the 15th April, 1887?
5. Or was it the result of the negligent way in which the work mentioned in the last issue, or any of it, was done?

It was submitted that the premises were unsafe and uninhabitable. The premises were built on what, twenty years ago, was a level of the harbor, by Messrs. D. N. & Co. When they failed Messrs. Melchers & Co. and Russell & Co. purchased the place. It was admitted that probably the place was not built as substantially as it might have been, and that ordinary decay, subsidence of walls, crumbling of bricks, &c., had rendered it necessary from time to time to repair and brace up the structure. For instance the arches in the basement had had to be strengthened by the insertion of iron arches, or new brickwork. But these defects did not admit, and they hoped to be able to prove that the defects had never been in internal construction, but had never been any weakness in the foundations. About January 1887 the Hotel Company, being the owners of the block, leased the top floor to Messrs. Holliday, Wise and Co., and as the Company were, then contemplating the construction of a new wing on the north side of their own building, they made certain proposals to the firm to take down the top verandah on the south side, in consideration of which the Company paid certain sums and agreed to provide bath-rooms, &c. inside the building, in return for those on the verandah. About the 30th March the arrangements were completed, and a fortnight or so afterwards the work was commenced. Shortly after then, Mr. Chater leased the building as a whole, and as the issues he had read out stated, that the jury had to do with occurred after that. What was done before did not matter—the Hotel Company were not responsible for anything done previously, because Mr. Chater agreed to take it as it was. The plaintiffs' case was that the taking down of the verandah, or a portion of it, after that date, considerably weakened the building, depriving it of the stability to which it was entitled, and contributed very largely to bring it into an unsafe and uninhabitable state. It would be shown that the principal portion of the verandah was pulled down, and that the end walls and buttresses were still standing then. It was in consequence of the removal of these supports, however carefully it was done, that the walls weakened, and if that was proved the plaintiffs would be entitled to damages. The Hotel Co. not only pulled down the verandah but also dug up the foundations, depriving the foundations of the building of the lateral support of the earth which would have been left undisturbed. The great question for the jury was—What are the serious defects of this building, were they caused, and was the admittedly unsafe condition of the building caused by the natural operations of time, decay, &c., or by the operations of the Hotel Company.

He then called—
Mr. F. E. Nicholl, clerk to Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co., who said that his firm moved into the top floor of Melchers' Buildings in December 1886. At the time there was a brick and stone verandah on the south side, which was used as a bath room and kitchen. A month or two later the Hotel Company wanted to pull down the verandah, in order to build the new wing, and this was consented to on the understanding that fresh accommodation should be provided. The bath-room was completed, but before the kitchen was provided the premises were vacated. He could not fix the date when the verandah was abandoned, but he thought it was about the beginning of August. When the verandah was being taken down, the south wall began to crack, or rather most of the cracks looked like old ones opening. He could not say if any were new. He saw Messrs. Bird and Palmer almost daily, and pointed the cracks out to them. They put iron rods across. In September he noticed extensive cracks in an archway in the south wall, and it was taken down and rebuilt. There were other cracks, but not very bad ones. About this time—a little after, he believed—the firm wrote to Mr. Chater asking him to direct repairs to be done to the roof, which leaked

badly, and asking that an architect might be sent to examine the place. The cracks continued to increase a little until June, 1888, when those in the dining-room widened considerably. Mr. Cooper, of the Surveyor-General's Department, inspected the place, and said also Mr. Hayllar. After it was reported unsafe the place was vacated, but the mess continued until the end of August.

By the Attorney-General: I did not observe that the state of the floors when we took possession. Some of the floors were uneven. There had been cracks, but they were filled up. The people moved out about the same time Mr. Chater had written to us. It was he who mediated in respect to the removal of the verandah.

Mr. Hayllar, C. E. said:—I am an architect, practicing here. My qualifications are that I studied at Leipzig three years, and as long at the Crystal Palace Engineering School. After working on a railway in Lancashire I was for four years Inspector of Buildings in this Colony. I am acquainted with Melchers' buildings. About the 5th June 1889 I made an examination of them. I had been in that portion occupied by Holliday Wise & Co. previously, as a visitor. I sent in a report on the place, in which I expressed the opinion that the cracks were caused by the crushing of the bricks in the lower courses and imperfect bonding, and suggested a method of strengthening. The building is constructed on a basement of granite pillars, over which brick arches had been turned. These arches, except on the south side, had been strengthened, and the result was that the wall leaned outwards, cracking the wall. There was no appearance of subsidence. I was of opinion that the wall would ultimately fall outwards, and the floors fall in. Afterwards the walls were shored up by props against the new wing. They did not make the place safe and habitable, but made it less liable to fall. It was then, and is still, necessary, that the south wall should be taken down. I made another report on the 26th July, after I had left the Government service. I found still further evidence of dilapidation; the south wall had still further sunk; it was more cracked. The top part was overhanging, which was due to the sinking of the foundations. I inspected the place this week, and found all the original defects increased. Several cracks in the side walls had been recently filled up with cement, but the distortion is so great that the doors and windows will not shut. As Inspector of Buildings I used to inspect the place in 1887 several times a week. In June 1888, I saw a trench about eight feet deep, and the same width, about six feet from the foundations of the plaintiffs' building. At high tide this trench was filled with water. In July a sewer under the Hotel burst, during a heavy rainstorm, during which one of the trenches fell in. The building has not been in a habitable condition since July last. The south wall is still standing because of the way it is shored up. Its weakness is due to the opening of the trench, the shaking of the wall by pile-drivers, and the denudation of the foundations by the water. The weight of a five storied building would not affect the stability of an adjacent building. It does not necessarily follow that the effects of the disturbance of foundations would be at once visible. I cannot see any other reason for the subsidence in this case except the one I have stated.

By the Acting Attorney-General:—I was too young to become a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers when at home. It is only an honorary rank. I spent about three hours examining the building the day when I examined the building officially. I went into all the rooms I could get into. I plumb the south wall from some scaffolding at the top; it was about three inches out of plumb. The cracks in the wall varied from twelve feet long to a few inches. They averaged about a quarter of an inch wide. They did not leave the Government service because of unsatisfactory results of my report—my resignation had been sent in in May. I continued in the service until the end of July, because the Department was short-handed. The weakness of the south wall would not be likely to develop itself as soon as the verandah was pulled down. It would have been heavy rain was felt. The walls had been braced with iron ties on some former occasion, showing they had been weak. I did not connect that fact with the other cracked walls. A heavy rainstorm or high wind would strain a wall. I do not think there had been any about July last. I believe that the trench was open the whole length of the wall. It was only a trench to report on, not to be used as a safety of adjoining houses. I could not have reported on the fact that the south wall was being undermined, although it might have been plainly visible. I might have spoken privately about it to the architect. I had to see that the work was done according to the Ordinance. I had to look to the letter of the Ordinance, not the spirit (laughter). The west wall was bulging, but that did not cause the cracks. The foundations were always in wet earth, according to the tide. Unless assisted by a trench, this would not hurt the foundations. I did not watch what was done in the trench, how the piles were driven, or examined the roof of the building. I found two rafters out of position. The roof is old and dilapidated, and the brick-work is bad. Some of the bricks are being crushed. I fancy the first typhoon will knock it down. I think the moving-out of the tenants was caused by my reports.

By the Court:—I plumb the other wall, when I tested the south wall. I cannot say that there was any injury to the foundations before the trench was dug, but there were no signs of the soil being firm before the trench was dug, although it was wet. The old Praya was not very far away, and protected them. It would have affected the foundations if a trench had been dug fifty feet away, but not to the same extent.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow.

"THE KING OF THE SEDANGS."

Republican Paris, avoided by the European Crowned Heads in this year of Revolutionary memories, has nevertheless, the honour of entertaining one King. "Marie, Roi des Sedangs," the French papers style him, and for lack of better matter, they are doing all in their power to advertise his presence, his potentiality, and his possessions. The Sedangs are an Indo-Chinese folk who inhabit a kind of debatable land on the ill-defined Annam-Siam frontier, notable for much as its swamps, and the malarious fevers which in the dry season are associated with them. To this feature, indeed, the country seems to owe such independence as it recently, enjoyed at the hands of the Cochinchinese on one side, and the Siamese on the other. Now, however, a speculative Frenchman, one M. de Mayreana, affirms that the tribesmen elected him their King, though it does not appear that they had, until their new friend apprised them of the necessity, any knowledge of such a dignity. Nor is it at all certain that they are even yet quite aware of the greatness thrust upon them, or of the manner in which they have contributed to M. de Mayreana's grandeur. Be this as it may, as "Roi des Sedangs" he appeared in Hanoi and Hongkong, with the object of trying to float a loan for the development of his territories. But the Colonial capitalists know too much of Sedang to do more than smile at his proposals. Accordingly, King Marie is now in Paris, sanguine that where there were capitalists ready to lend money to

Honduras, and to subscribe to the Marques de Ray's New Britain scheme, they will bite at Sedang. But the *rentier*, ignorant as he may be, like most Republicans, of a fine title, does not display any avidity to invest in these mythical securities. King Marie, however, although an Asiatic King is, first of all, a Frenchman, and he knows his country. "An Order and a Government office to every man at the age of twenty-one" was the receipt which a famous Frenchman gave to any ruler anxious to secure universal popularity on the other side of the Channel, and so his Majesty is appointing Ministers and Prefects and Controllers and Generals in abundance, each entitled to wear a gay uniform, to sport one of the new titles of nobility which are also being conferred with equal liberality, and no doubt, to wear a bit of coloured ribbon in his button-hole. Whether the fountain head of all these honours is authorised to bestow them, or whether, after being bestowed, they are worth the paper they are written upon, is not a question which will be asked by the recipients. They are, at least, as good as some which are in daily use, and not much more sordidly acquired than those Countships which one of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany conferred on every one who subscribed sixty pounds to the construction of the new road from Florence to Fiesole. And so in time they may take their place among the more or less apocryphal patents which are credited to the Pope, to the defunct Italian Princes, to Monaco, or to the Republic of San Marino.

Unfortunately, however, bad news has arrived for his Majesty. His subjects, all unconscious of his blessings, or inspired by the tidings of what happened in Paris a hundred years ago, have been indulging in an old-fashioned Revolution. Part of them have gone over to Siam, and the rest have confederated under a new Chief, commissioned by the Government of Annam, acting under the advice of the French Resident in Hue. Thus there is no kingdom for Marie, and as the rival potentate, apart from the fact of his being under powerful protection, is most likely a personage so forgetful of international courtesies and indifferent to the claims of priority as to send his spear through any one attempting to oust him, the outlook is rather poor for King Marie and his army of Boulevard Generals and newly-baked Dukes. It is only fair to say that "Le Roi" writing on paper bearing a Royal crown, and stamped, "*Royaume Sedang, Maison du Roi*," denies the Revolution; but as the report comes officially from the Annamese Government, to whom, in any case, the Sedangs owe tribute, we shall most probably hear no more of King Marie now than of the French adventurer who, some time ago, posed as monarch of a similar bit of no man's land on the border of Yunnan, and like his regal brother of to-day, dubbed knights and created functionaries, and issued proclamations at a prodigious rate. All this is no doubt very amusing. It is entirely in keeping with airy flights of the Cello-Latin character, which, so long as it lives in a pleasant world of shadows, cares but little for the lack of anything more substantial. Yet these Franco-Annamese and Gallican Kings are merely poor puppets of "Orléans Antoine I., Roi d'Araucanie et de Patagonie," whose autobiography and whose bonds are still preserved as curiosities by collectors who find a pleasure in studying the vagaries of human nature. The *quasi*-King in reality a Monsieur de Tonnelle, a notary of Périgord, who, having a bad above pounce and parchment, wandered off afield until he found himself in the most austral part of South America, among the Araucanians and Patagonians. Here, with the amazing aptitude of the Frenchman for becoming at home among barbarians, he so ingratiated himself with those then semi-independent tribes of Indians, that he either got himself elected their King, or declared that he did—himself was, perhaps, the same thing—and henceforth assumed Royal state to such extent as the absence of a Civil List would permit. Not content, however, with his savage monarchy, Orléans Antoine started up his thralls to war with Chili, and driven out of the country, came to Europe to seek recognition and raise money. Happily for himself, he obtained neither. Never again did he see his kingdom, for, broken-hearted with the disappointment, he died in the Communal Hospital of the town in which he began life by attesting deeds and drafting peasants' wills.

The world, we fear, has grown too prosaic for these adventures. It may be that savage kingdoms under whose Kings may yet rise up in Africa, though the telegraph and the earth-hunger among the Great Powers may nowadays, unfriendly to any sudden rise to regal rank, be the part of a private individual. All that the most enterprising can expect is to become Prime Minister to some Polynesian Chief, and be paid in coconuts and dusky wives; though, what with preaching, fighting, and mending muskets, the runaway sailors who have essayed such posts generally wish themselves well back in the gallery of the vessel from which they have leaved. The time is past when the son of a Norman knight, or the captain of a company of condottieri, could go to the wars and carve out a knight-dome with his own good sword. The amazing spectacle of a Lieutenant of Artillery rising to be the Dictator of Europe, of a waiter like Murat wearing the crown of Naples, and of an attorney's clerk like Bernadotte ascending the throne of Gustavus Adolphus, turned the heads of many less fortunate men. That the era when soldiers like Turbide were accorded the sceptre of Montezuma, when negroes like Desallines, Christophe, and Souleuvre played at Emperors and Kings in Hayti, and when it was possible for an Irish boot-boy like Ambrose O'Higgins, who began his career as a small shopkeeper under the walls of Lima, came to end as Viceroys of Peru, an office then more coveted than the Thrones of most European monarchies. Filled by such splendid derring, Jorgen Jorgensen, the Copenhagen watchmaker's son, seized on Iceland, and, until his career was brought to a close by the arrival of a British man-of-war, played the King in right Royal style, though it is painful to add that his *quasi*-Majesty ended his life in Tasmania, not by stealing Iceland from the King of Denmark, but by reason of the verdict of a London jury in a vulgar case of burglary. George McGregor, "Cacique of Poyais," was a better specimen of the modern kingdom-maker. A Highland gentleman of an adventurous turn, he distinguished himself in the Venezuelan Wars of Independence, and after there was no more fighting to do, left with his piper for the Mosquito shore, and there made himself King of Poyais. "His Highness" even tried his best to get up a Scotch colony, after the fashion of the Darien enterprise. Fortunately for the intended settlers, Scotland did not respond, and the Cacique returned to Caracas to close his troubled life in peace. Nevertheless, with the sudden rise to supreme power in Servia of peasants like Kara George, or of swineherds like Milosh Obrenovich, and the even more remarkable success of an Englishman like Rajah Brooke in Sarawak, the possibility of reaching a similar position has never been lost sight of by hopeful adventurers. It may be that history will repeat itself. But we confess, allowing something for romance and for a good deal for fiction, there is still a wide gap between the Rajahate of Sarawak and the Kingdom of Sedang.—*London Standard*.

[We have published the above simply as it is an interesting reading. So far as M. de Mayreana and the Sedangs are concerned, the writer in the *Standard* evidently knows nothing beyond what he has read in French papers, officially inspired. We cannot even

imagine that by any possibility he has come across such an atrocity as the *China Mail*, the one journal in the Far East that, in the Christian-like spirit for which it is renowned, went ramping mad to kick a man because he was supposed to be in trouble. There is no doubt that M. de Mayreana was elected King of the Sedangs, and it is as certain as anything can be that his election and rule were most popular. It is false that either the kingdom of Annam, or the French Resident at Hue, had any authority whatever over this border nation. It is equally false that M. de Mayreana tried in this colony to float a loan for the development of his territories. It is another scandalous falsehood for which either the Resident at Hue or the French press is responsible, that there has been a revolution in Sedang, as reported since M. de Mayreana's departure. Had anything of this kind happened, either ourselves or our Hanoi and Haiphong contemporaries would have been the first to hear it—and we have heard nothing. We have very little in common with kings, queens, and other such obsolete puppet-shows, but M. de Mayreana has proved himself to be a gallant soldier and an accomplished gentleman, and we therefore protest against his being gossiped by maligned by ignorant penny-a-liners in the *London Standard* and a first class nonentity in the oracle of the *China Mail*.—Ed., *Hongkong Telegraph*.]

CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

MUTUAL SUSPICION.

IV.

It remains to speak of the special relations of this topic to foreigners, and these relations are many and varied. The subject is intimately associated with that of credulity, already briefly and inadequately treated. The profound suspicion with which foreigners are regarded is often accompanied by and perhaps largely due to belief deep-rooted and ineradicable, that foreigners are able to do the most impossible things with the greatest ease. If a foreigner walks out in a place where he has not been often seen it is inferred that he is inspecting the Feng-shui of the district. If he surveys a river, he is determining the existence of precious metals. It is supposed to be able to see some distance into the earth, and to have his eyes on whatever is best worth taking away. If he engages in farming relief, it is not thought too much to suppose that the ultimate object must be to carry off a large part of the population of the district, to be disposed of in foreign lands. It is by reason of these opinions on Feng-shui, that the presence of foreigners on the walls of Chinese cities has so often led to disturbances, and that the height of foreign buildings in China must be as carefully regulated as the location of a frontier of the empire. The belief in the uniformity of nature, as we have mentioned elsewhere, appears to be totally lacking in China. Mr. Baber mentions a saying in Szechuan, of a certain hill, on which opium grows without and coal within. But this is not simply a notion of the ignorant, for Professor Pampelly declares that one of the high officials in Peking told him the same thing, and used the statement as an argument against the growth of which is unknown. It is related of the late statesman, Wen-hsiang, that having read being asked what he thought of it, he replied that the scientific part of the statement was prepared to accept, but the religious sections in which the affirmation is made that the earth revolves around the sun, were more than he could believe! The whole subject of the entrance of foreigners into China is beyond the Chinese intellect, in its present state of development. Seeing Baron von Richthofen over the country in what appeared to be the manner of a fugitive, they imagined him to be a fugitive. From some disastrous battle. Many a Chinese who has afterwards come to understand the foreign barbarian all too well, has his first sight of his form, especially if he changed to be tall, been seized with secret terror. Many Chinese women are persuaded that if they once voluntarily enter a foreigner's dwelling, the fatal spell will work, and they will be bewitched; if they are at last prevailed upon to enter, they will not on any account stop on the threshold, nor look into a mirror when it may be offered to their sight, for they would betray away their safety. A few months ago a young Chinese scholar from an interior province, where foreigners are practically unknown, was engaged with some difficulty to come to the university, to assist a new comer in acquiring the language. He remained a few weeks, when he recollected that his mother was very much in need of his filial care, and left, promising to return at a fixed date, but was seen no more. During all the time that he was on the foreigner's premises, this astute Confucianist never once took a sip of tea, which was brought to him regularly by the servants, nor ate a meal on the place, lest he should imbibe poison! When foreign envoys were handed to him by another teacher, that he might endorse the letter which he had written to his mother, he was so afraid that thus far he was safe, and when it was shown him how this same envelope was self-sealing, a little moisture being applied by the tongue, his presence of mind did not for an instant forsake him, and he blandly requested the other teacher to do the sealing, as he was not an expert at it. It is this frame of mind which leads to the persistent notions in regard to Chinese books printed by foreigners. There is a wide-spread conviction that they are drugged, and the small quantity of opium frequently identified as that of the "bewitching drug," which is embodied in their composition. Sometimes one hears that it is only necessary to read one of these books, and forthwith he is a slave to foreigners. A slightly different point of view was taken by a lad whom we have lately heard, who having read a little way into one of these tracts, threw it down in terror and ran home, telling his friends that if one should read that book, and tell a lie, he would inevitably go to hell! Sometimes colporteurs have found it impossible to give away these books, not as might be supposed, because of any hostility to the contents, of which nothing was known, and for which nothing was cared, but because it was feared that the gift would make the basis from which to levy a kind of black-mail, in a manner with which the Chinese are only too familiar. The same pre-supposition leads to a panic if a foreigner judiciously attempts to take down the names of Chinese children, a simple process which has been known to be "completely successful" in breaking up a prospective school. The support of the Chinese characters must in its initial stages meet this objection and suspicion. Why should a foreigner wish to teach his pupils to write in such a way that their friends at home cannot read what they say? All the explanations in the world will not suffice to make this clear to a suspicious old Chinese, who knows that what has been good enough for the generations that have come before his children, is good enough for them, and much better than the invention of some of the foreigner's unknown antecedents. It may almost be said that a genuine objection to the introduction of anything which a foreigner proposes, and often for the apparent reason that he proposes it. The trait of "flexible inflexibility" leads your Chinese friend to assure you in the blindest but most unimpeachable terms, that your proposal is very

admirable and very preposterous. Sarcasm is a weapon which in the hands of a foreigner is not at all to the taste of the Chinese. A foreigner whose knowledge of Chinese was by no means equal to the demands which he wished to make upon it, in a fit of deep disgust at some sin of omission or commission on the part of one of his servants, called him in English, a "humbly." "Deep rankled in his side the fatal dart," and at the earliest opportunity the servant begged of a lady, whose Chinese was fully equal to the tax upon it, to be told what the dreadful word meant which had been thus applied to him. The mandarin, who smiled upon the blunder of Mr. Thoms's translation of "E op's Fable" in the same frame of mind as this Peking servant, these officials could not help perceiving in the talking geese, tigers, foxes, and lions, some comical meaning, which could be best nipped in the bud by suppressing the entire edition.

Some of the most persistent instances of Chinese suspicion toward foreigners are manifested in connection with the many hospitals and dispensaries now scattered over so large a part of China. Amid the vast number of patients, there are many who exhibit an impious and a touching confidence in the good-will and the skill of the foreign physician. But there are many others, of whose feelings we know much less, except as the result of careful enquiry, who continue to believe the most irrational rumours in regard to the extraction of eyes and hearts for medicine, the irresistible propensity of the surgeon to reduce his patients to mince-meat and the fearful disposition said to be made of Chinese children in the depths of foreign cellars. A year or two of experience of the widespread benevolence of such idle rumours, as the wind disperses it, must, they continue to flourish side by side with tens of thousands of successful treatments, as mould thrives in warm damp spots during the month of August. The whole history of foreign intercourse with China is a history of suspicion and prevarication on the part of the Chinese, while doubtless has not been free from grave faults on the side of foreigners. It is a weary history to retrace, and its lessons may be relegated to those who are charged with the often thankless task of conducting such negotiations. But as it often happens that private persons are obliged to be their own diplomats in China, it is well to know how it should be done. As an illustration we will give a sample case, of which we happen to have heard, and which is an excellent illustration. The question was about the renting of some premises in an interior city, to which a local official on various grounds took exception. The foreigner presented himself at the interview which had been arranged, clad in the Chinese dress, and armed with the necessary materials for writing. After the preliminary conversation, the foreigner slowly opened his writing materials, adjusted his paper, shook out his pen, examined his ink, with an air of intense pre-occupation. The Chinese official was watching this performance with the keenest interest and the liveliest curiosity. "What are you doing?" he enquired. The foreigner explained that he was simply getting his writing materials in order—only that and nothing more. "Writing materials—what for?" "To take down your answers," was the reply. The official hastened to assure his foreign guest that this extremely could be secured. How could this magistrate be so sure where he should hear of this mysterious document, the contents of which he could not possibly know?

China is a country which abounds in wild rumours, often of a character to fill the heart with dread. Within the past few months such a state of things has been reported among the Chinese in Singapore, that Jirikahka coolies positively refused to travel a certain street after dark, on account of the imminent danger of having their heads suddenly and mysteriously cut off. The empire is probably never free from such epochs of horror to those concerned the terror of the East. The French Revolution to the Parisians of 1789. Infinite credulity and mutual suspicion are the elements of the soil in which these fearful rumours thrive, and on which they fatten. When they have to do with foreigners, long and painful experience has shown that they must not be despised, but must be taken in the early stages of their development. None of them could do serious harm if the local officials were only sincerely interested to stamp them out. In their ultimate outcome, when they have suffered to grow unchecked, these rumours result in such atrocities as the recent massacre. All parts of China are well adapted to their rapid development, and there is scarcely a province where they have not in some form occurred. For the complete removal of these outbreaks the time element is as necessary as for the results of geologic epochs. The best way to prevent their occurrence is to convince the Chinese by irrefragable object lessons, that foreigners are the sincere well-wishers of the Chinese. This simple proposition, once firmly established, then for the first time it will be true that "within the four seas, all are brethren."—N. C. Daily News.

THE GREAT WOMAN QUESTION.

The Coming Race, as a subject for theory and speculation, has been discussed in so many different aspects that the aged topic appears at last to be fairly entitled to a well-earned rest. The story of the world is made up of the coming and going of successive races, and from the remote Hittites who hung out in the imperial city of Chaldaea, down to the modern Australians—the line of nations that have been comparatively little to choose among them all. The most erratic and phantasmic of modern philosophers once observed, with the sadness of a man who endeavours to bear up against an irremovable curse, that there is a great deal of human nature in man, and too much human nature has been the chief cause why the earth is the great failure among modern institutions. The coming man, whether Greek or Roman, Goth, Lombard, or Yankee, has generally proved, when he came, to be disgusting like the man who went away, to make room for him, and for this reason, more than any other, the coming man would have caused no great grief or public loss if he had never come at all. Regarded as a whole, the human race is not a desirable acquaintance, and the philosopher who devotes his life, in obedience to the old philosophic command, to the study of himself, can only boast of a close acquaintance with an animal from whom he might better have held aloof. Between the stolid agriculturist who knows his land, and the contemplative recluse who knows his own inner soul, the cult is not nearly so wide as is generally supposed, and it is not always easy to decide which is on speaking terms with the nobler being. The ancient British savage who gnawed his raw chop in a damp cave, and the modern Australian hoodlum, whose complicated blasphemy is built up and garnished at the corner public-house, are equally types of a race that has almost invariably proved itself a failure; and the fact that nineteen hundred years have been spent in patient waiting for this coming man, and that nearly twenty centuries have been wasted in the slow, painful evolution of the public-house in which he loafs and spits and curses at large, are only further evidences, that man is not by any means what he is cracked up to be. Whether the world would have gained a better reward had it spent the last

two thousand years in waiting for a hog in place of a citizen is a problem which defies solution, but if the world has another two thousand years to spare, the experiment might be worth trying. The modern male human being—the hot-house plant of an effeminized civilization—has distinguished himself chiefly as an arrogant and intoxicated smudge on the surface of the earth, and with the exception of one solitary Nebuchadnezzar who went out to grass, it is difficult to find, in all the pages of history, the record of a single individual who realised the subject matter of his species and the greatness of man's collapse as the ruling influence of a misused earth.

The fast-spreading cult of woman is one among many evidences of the holowness of the able-bodied male white citizen of the present age. After many thousand years of patient subjection, that hitherto submissive branch of the human race has risen to declare that man is a ruin and that his undivided supremacy has had its day. All through the long dark ages the path of man and woman lined with public houses and paved with skillful and cunning, and under the influence of these misused blessings he has grown weak and luxurious and effeminate, and has gradually declined from his rank as the unquestioned boss of creation. The legendary hero of old mythology has given place to a soldier who fights by machinery and whose valour is dependent mostly on complicated arrangements of cranks and cog-wheels. The Sun-God of the Norse fables has been succeeded by the short, fat, red-faced man of commerce, whose hair has been worn away through the friction of ledgers and invoices, and whose eyes shine in a shifty gleam by the glare of gas-jets shining in a stuffy room, and the descendants of the mailed barons of the past—the few of them who remain—are distinguished from other men chiefly by the fact that their pants bag more dreadfully at the knees, and their hair is more uncertain, and their coats are more rusty, and their corns larger and more sensitive than those of other men, and because they are in general shorter and stumper and plainer, and more inclined to make gobbling sounds when they eat than the balance of mankind. The glamour of heroism and romance—always a bygone's moment at the best—has departed from the male of the human species, and it was this alone which made woman his willing slave for so many generations. The intensely practical tendencies of the present age have burst up the regime of feminine subjection for ever.

Judging from present indications the women of Australia will shortly have an equal voice in the government of the country and when that point is gained the rest depends upon themselves. Hitherto the *Bulletin* has opposed the movement in favour of female suffrage; it now withdraws its opposition on the ground that the evil is evidently becoming unavoidable and must be endured, the best way possible. Female suffrage, it still maintains, is a present danger to the cause of Democracy. The tendency of the feminine mind is almost invariably towards Conservatism, and the glitter of aristocratic institutions exercises an influence upon her soul which a century of Democratic training will hardly suffice to eradicate. The women of Australia are the best and surest props of the cause of monarchy in these lands, and to them the divinity which used to lodge in a king, in the days when a king was the head assassin and chief murderer of the nation, is still a living thing. The wall of bogus anguish which goes up from the Australian nation in the day of royal bereavement is mostly the wall of "loyal" womanhood, and when some illiterate, penniless, and illegitimate German prince—the offspring of a vulgar intrigue between a one-horned German potentate and a shady music-hall dancer—marries into the royal family of Britain and is afterwards afflicted by the loss of his mother's aunt, it is the female soul which clothes itself in sackcloth and ashes over the sad event, and refuses to be comforted. The funeral court of England, which weathers the winds of change and the aspect of an alterable world like the shadow of a crippled hearse in the last hours of its decay, is still the shrine at which the women of England love best to worship; and the surging multitudes of half-naked dames who expose themselves to the cold blasts of an English winter in the frantic effort to rush the royal palace and bow down before the gorgon-like figure of impassive majesty are a concrete evidence that woman is the prop which shores up the dying institutions of which the world is growing tired. The threadbare superstitions of the Church, too, find their chief support in female devotion. It is the Jew, the Jew, who clings most tenaciously to the hope that the coming Messiah may be born in the back room behind the family pawnshop, or that the hereditary glories of the old-clad empire or the marine store may gild the cradle of the expected Redeemer. The Roman Catholic Sister of Mercy, by her charity and devotion, has done much to efface the ruin which was wrought among the traditions of the Papacy by the corrupt, dissolute monks of the Middle Ages, and but for her and the lay devotees of her sex the crumbling fabric of Rome's ignorance and tyranny would long since have tumbled to its final fall. Ritualism, with its gaudy pictorial adjuncts of flowers and candles, swathing censurs, vestments, vigils, and miscellaneous mummeries, is supported almost entirely by feminine worshippers; feminine literature consists largely of the insane drivel of monthly journals in which fifth-rate writers gush in pages of weltering stupidity about a renetted heroes, noblemen of impossible elegance, and demerits from the Upper House of the British Legislature; and everywhere it is the misfortune of the man, in any circumstances, who has identified his worth with the cause of retrogression and made her the pillar of the decaying idols of dead social and religious superstitions.

Centuries of narrow education and irritating traditions have made the woman of fashionable life a butterfly creature whose life is composed of gilded trifles and whose reverence for titles and social distinctions amounts to a disease; while her working sister, on the other hand, has been doomed to a barbarous existence of underpaid toil and ceaseless exertion until her intellect has become stunted and her thoughts revolve only in one narrow circle of dismal drudgery. The entrance of woman—thus educated into the world of politics—will throw back the cause of Democracy for a century, but at some time or other the world must consent to face this difficulty and there is little or nothing to be gained by postponement. One-half of the human race has been systematically taught to ignore all the great problems of life, to accept things as they are, or to wait in patient endurance until their wrongs are righted by outside influences, to abandon all ideas of self-reliance, to believe that the great questions of human liberty and happiness are beyond their comprehension and outside their sphere of labour. On almost every page of the *Scripture* the ancient law-givers have pounded laboriously away at the old fable of womanly submission; every political and social system of ancient and modern times has been built on the doctrine of man's prescriptive right to supremacy, and tradition and revelation have worked together in the cause of retrogression. And now in a Democratic age woman will shortly be called upon to exercise powers for which she has been systematically unfitted by ages of prejudice and until she learns, by the exercise of these powers, to comprehend the requirements of the age and to keep pace with a Democratic sentiment, of which at present she knows little or nothing, the world must take the consequences.

The concession of female suffrage will leave woman to work out her own destiny. Having been carefully taught in the schools to pound the piano and possibly to combat with the harp, to struggle with the mysteries of fancy and to work, to patter fragments of a French and unintelligible French, to make sudden pastry, and possibly—if she has penetrated the mysteries of Higher Education—to contemplate without actual terror the unfathomable pathos of the ancient Greek form of speech, she will suddenly be called upon to consider the murky problems of political economy and decide them as her mental darkness guides her. If she decides wrongly, and the interests of mankind suffer in consequence, mankind must take its chance. The course of female education has been decided chiefly by the prejudice of the male failure who has acted so long as her master, and if the restrictions which he has placed upon the feminine intellect have made woman conservative in her views, an ardent admirer of the glitter of court and monarchy, a worshipper of religious forms in which banners and incense and music serve to disguise the debasing superstition underneath, he must leave her to unlearn the lessons of the past at her leisure. The accession of woman to political power promises to hamper the cause of Democracy for generations to come, but if the great experiment is postponed for a century there is no reason to believe that the world would then be in any better condition to endure the trial. At all events, the time for the experiment is evidently approaching very near, and it is more cowardly to endeavor to postpone the trial, and more cowardly the new system passed through its preliminary stages the change will probably prove to be for the better—it cannot well be for the worse. Man, so far, has been a conspicuous failure in almost every capacity, and the doctrine of human equality demands that woman should be allowed a chance to fail along with him and in an equal degree. The government of the world has been a long succession of blunders ever since the day when primeval man shed the last semblance of his tail and took his place at the head of creation, and the old traditions have done so little for human happiness that they are not worth regretting.—*Sydney Bulletin*.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, and valuable in Consumption and wasting diseases. Read the following:—"I have found Scott's Emulsion of great benefit in the treatment of phthisical and scrofulous diseases. It is extremely palatable and does not upset the stomach—thus removing the great difficulty experienced in the administration of the plain oil."—D. P. KENNA, L.R.C.S., Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—(Advt.)

Today's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THIS EVENING, AND THURSDAY, the 23rd and 25th July, 1889.

A MY SHERWIN supported by Miss MINNA FISCHER, Mr. GEO. CLUTSAM, and the kind assistance of LADY & GENTLEMEN AMATEURS, will give TWO GORGON ENTERTAINMENTS. On the above dates, prior to her departure for London. Box Plan now open at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S. HUGO GORLITZ, Manager. Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889. [902]

THE "GIBB" LINE. FOR QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Taking through Cargo for ADELAIDE, TASMANIA, and NEW ZEALAND.)

THE British Steamer "DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM," Captain Groombridge, having arrived with part Cargo from Japan, will be despatched as above, TO-MORROW, the 24th inst., at 6 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Managers. Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889. [844]

FOR SHANGHAI. THE Steamship "YANGTSE," Captain Tönningsen, will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889. [924]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS. FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship "GLENHARN," Capt. in Brass, will be despatched as above on or about the 1st of August. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889. [925]

THE PUNJON AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANIAN MINING COMPANY, (LIMITED). THE Third Ordinary Half Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 9 Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th August, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Account to 30th September, 1889. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 24th July to 7th August, 1889, both days inclusive. A. O. GOURDIN, Secretary. Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889. [926]

WANTED. FOR The Hongkong Telegraph, a competent SUB-EDITOR and GENERAL ASSISTANT. Journalistic experience a *fine* *quid* non. Also, A CAPABLE SHORT HAND REPORTER, who is a smart paragraphist and reliable proof-reader. Apply, with full particulars, to THE EDITOR, The Hongkong Telegraph. Hongkong, 17th July, 1889.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE. WE have this day started as SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS under the style and Firm of SOLOMON & EMMANUEL. S. R. SOLOMON, H. EMMANUEL. Hongkong, 22nd July, 1889. [921]

NOTICE is hereby given that from this date, we, ERNST CARL LUDWIG REUTER, JUNTUS FRIEDRICH HEINRICH HEYN, & FRIEDRICH ALEXANDER ALFRED BUESING BROCKELMANN, the remaining PARTNERS in the Firm of PUSTAU & Co., Hongkong Canton, and Shanghai, China, have decided to continue the Business of the said Firm under the name and style of:—REUTER, BRICKELMANN & Co. Mr. E. R. FUHRMANN and Mr. CHR. NONCHEN will sign the new Firm per procreation. Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [830]

NOTICE. THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. B. F. R. SCHWARZKOPF in our Firm Censed on the 1st of May, 1889.

MESSRS. FRIEDRICH HEINRICH HOHNKE, FRIEDRICH JOHANN RUDOLPH SCHWARZKOPF, and ANDREAS MATTHIAS VALENTIN SCHONEMAN, have been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm, which now consists of:—Messrs. JOHN HENRY SMITH, FRIEDRICH H. HOHNKE, FRIEDRICH J. R. SCHWARZKOPF, and ANDREAS M. V. SCHONEMAN. F. BLACKHEAD & Co. Hongkong, 24th June, 1889. [792]

NOTICE. MR. THOMAS EDMUND DAVIES is admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from this date. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, 14th July, 1889. [817]

NOTICE. MR. SILAS EZEKIEL LEVY has this day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm. EZEKIEL & JOSEPH. Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [819]

Intimations.

THE SELAMA TIN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY MEETING of the above named Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 18, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 26th July, at 5 P.M. By Order of the Directors, ALEXANDER LEVY, Secretary (pro. tem.). Hongkong, 22nd July, 1889. [871]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents, Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East. Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all inquirers. Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [318]

TO HEADS OF FIRMS. A STEADY, temperate, capable BOOK-KEEPER, now in the employ of a Lancashire firm, desires to come out to Hongkong as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, ASSISTANT, or in some similar capacity. Aged twenty-six. Knows his business thoroughly. For particulars as to his ability, &c., apply.

"BOOK-KEEPER." c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 25th June, 1889. [797]

CANTON. THE NEW ORIENTAL HOTEL, (FORMERLY THE CANTON HOTEL), Opposite the Steamboat Company's Wharf.

THIS HOTEL, which has been partially rebuilt and thoroughly renovated, and now offers the best accommodation for tourists and visitors to Canton, will be re-opened on the 20th instant. A first class table kept, with WINES, SPIRITS, etc., of the best quality only, and the charges are extremely moderate. A WELL FURNISHED BILLIARD ROOM. A. F. DO ROZARIO, Manager. Canton, 11th June, 1889. [723]

NOTICE. THOMAS KERR & Co. ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, AND CONTRACTORS. YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS, Kowloon. Hongkong, 6th June, 1889. [703]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD. TIME TABLE. WEEK DAYS. 8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour. 12 to 2 P.M. every half hour. 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour. THURSDAYS. NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M. SUNDAYS. 10.40 A.M., 12.10, 1.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour. 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour. Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent. Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office. MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [119]

Intimations.

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. DISPOSAL OF UNALLOTTED SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given that 144 unallotted shares of \$50 each in the above Company, numbered from 1887 to 2000, both numbers inclusive, are offered for public Tender upon the following condition:—

The Company shall not be bound to accept the highest or any Tender. The above shares will not be entitled to participate in any Dividend that may be declared on the working year ended 30th June, 1889, but subsequent to declaration of such Dividend, will rank as ordinary shares in the Company, carrying the same Dividends.

All Tenders to be accompanied by a cheque equal in amount to \$10 for each share applied for. Tenders to be addressed to the General Managers of the Company and sent into the Office of the Company not later than 4 o'clock p.m., on Wednesday, the 7th day of August, when they will be opened. Applications to be made on printed Forms which can be obtained from the General Managers, and when sent in must be sealed and marked outside "Tender for Company's Shares."

If no allotment be made to any applicant, his deposit money will be returned to him in full, but without interest, and where the number of Shares allotted to any applicant is less than the number applied for by him, the surplus of Deposit Money will be credited in reduction of the balance payable on his allotment.

The general principle will be followed of allotment pro rata to highest Tenders. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 15th July, 1889. [783]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Forty-sixth Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 3rd August, at THREE O'CLOCK in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors. And notice is hereby further given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the same Office, on the same day at 3.15 O'CLOCK P.M., when the following special resolutions will be proposed, viz:—

1.—That the Company may from time to time reduce its Capital.

2.—That the words "Four Thousand Shares" be eliminated from Article No. 20 of the present Articles of Association, and that, in lieu thereof there be inserted the words "Eight Thousand Shares."

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st instant to 3rd August, inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, T. ARNOLD, Secretary. Hongkong, 13th July, 1889. [877]

THE HONGKONG MARINA, LIMITED. THE SHARE LIST WILL CLOSE ON THURSDAY NEXT, AT 3 P.M.

THE future favorite resort of the community. The future health resort of Hongkong. Open air swimming bath. Cool in Summer, warm in Winter. Probable head quarters for Regattas. No harbour dues. Will be ready by next hot season. See opinion of Dr. CANTLIE.

In answer to numerous enquiries as to whether the Marina can be insured against marine risks, it may be stated that several offices in the Colony have been questioned on the point with the result that, provided certain conditions as regards construction are complied with, there will be no difficulty in effecting such insurance.

For full Prospectus and form of application for Shares apply to the Company's Offices or the Bankers, the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA. OFFICE, 2, D'AGUIAR STREET. Hongkong, 19th July, 1889. [878]

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE. FOR the greater convenience of the public, arrangements are now completed for the Office of the Company to remain open until Midnight, and Sundays, where Launches can be obtained upon application to the Comptroller who is in charge. Launches always kept under Steam off Pedder's wharf, and are at the service of the public for proceeding to and from any Vessel in Harbour.

SCALES OF CHARGES. Day Services. Small Launch. Large Launch. Night Services. Small Launch. Large Launch. For First Hour...\$3 \$3 \$4 \$4 For Second Hour...\$2 \$2 \$3 \$3 For Every Subsequent Hour...\$1 \$1 \$2 \$2

For Rent, for Picnic, Shooting, Bathing, Private parties, towing Vessels and Cargo Boats, for excursions to Macao, Canton, or other places, may be arranged at the Company's Office, 1, Pedder's Street, Praya. A. G. GORDON, Secretary. Hongkong, 17th July, 1889. [895]

KOWLOON HOTEL. J. C. L. ROUGH, MANAGER.

WINE and SPIRITS of the best quality. ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS LAWN. Hongkong, 21st January, 1889. [114]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO. CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER SMITHS, and OPTICIANS. CHARTS and BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES. No. 5, Queen's Road Central. [734]

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

WARRANTS for the INTERIM DIVIDEND will be posted on FRIDAY, the 26th instant. EDWARD OSBORNE, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 22nd July, 1889. [917]

THE CHINESE AMUSEMENTS SYNDICATE LIMITED. THE Syndicate invites TENDERS for the RENTAL of a REFRESHMENT Booth at their grounds at Howington, which will be opened to the public in a few weeks. They also invite Tenders from Chinese and other store keepers for a certain number of Stalls which are to let.

The Booth and Stalls will be confined to a certain portion of the grounds and will be erected at the cost of the persons whose tenders are accepted. Applicants so tendering will please say what rental per month they are prepared to pay and those applying for Stalls will please state for what purposes they are required. Tenders to be sent in marked "Tender for Booth" or "Tender for Stalls," as the case may be, not later than the 24th instant, to the undersigned.

J. A. BARRETTO, Secretary. 2, d'Aguiar Street, Hongkong, 19th July, 1889. [908]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED. AN ENGLISH CLERK, about 25 years of age, is required for the Office of the Company. Written applications for the appointment, accompanied with references, will be received by the undersigned until the 31st instant. By Order of the Board of Directors, T. ARNOLD, Secretary. Hongkong, 15th July, 1889. [885]

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED. THE FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on TUESDAY, the 30th July, 1889, at 4 P.M.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th July, 1889, both days inclusive. By Order, A. G. GORDON, Secretary. Hongkong, 13th July, 1889. [812]

THE EAST BORNEO PLANTING COMPANY LIMITED. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CALL of \$15 (FIFTEEN DOLLARS) A SHARE, due prior to the 28th February last, is now being made, and SHAREHOLDERS are requested to pay to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or before the 16th day of August next, the amount due from them. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, 15th July, 1889. [889]

THE SONGEI KOVAH PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IN accordance with the Articles of Association and Prospectus of the above Company, SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that a CALL of \$15 (FIFTEEN DOLLARS) A SHARE, is payable to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or before the 16th day of August next. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 15th July, 1889. [890]

NOTICE. THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED. IN accordance with the Provisions of No. 104 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half Year ended 30th ult. of 7 per cent. on the paid up Capital. Dividend Warrants payable at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be issued to Shareholders on the 2nd proximo. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th instant to the 2nd proximo, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 17th July, 1889. [886]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE is hereby given that the Balance of FIFTY DOLLARS (\$50) due on each Share is now being Called up, and Shareholders are requested to pay the same to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or before the 31st day of July instant. Any Calls remaining unpaid after that date will be charged INTEREST at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, in accordance with the Articles of Association. MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 6th July, 1889. [848]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 4, Stanley Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August 1889, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M., when the Resolutions which were passed at the General Meeting of the Company held on the 20th day of July 1889, and which Resolutions were set out at length in the *Daily Press* of that date will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions. By Order of the Directors, E. W. MAITLAND, Secretary. Hongkong, 20th July, 1889. [914]

N. O. W. R. E. A. D. Y. "THE 'CORNER' IN ROPES." A FULL REPORT in Pamphlet form of the sensational trial, POTTS v. RUSTOM-JEE, together with the history of the "Corner," and other interesting particulars. To be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, L.D.; Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.; Mr. W. BREWSTER; the HALL & HOLTZ COGRAPHIC CO., L.D.; and direct from the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." PRICE FIFTY CENTS. Hongkong, 16th July, 1889.

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—186 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$81 per share, sales and buyers.
 North China Insurance—115.330 per share, buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$142 per share, buyers.
 Vantage Insurance Association—115.100 per share.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—115.150 per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$190 per share, buyers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$86 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—83 per cent. premium, sales.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$275 per share, sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—137 per share.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$240 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—5 per cent. div., ex div., sellers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$83 per share, sellers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$291 per share, sellers.
 Luson Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$119 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$124 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$16 per share, buyers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—130 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$150 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.
 Punjoni and Sunghie Du Samant Mining Co.—\$31 per share, ex New Issue, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$191 per share, sellers.
 Tongyin Coal Mining Co.—\$700 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. prem., sellers.
 The East Hongkong Planting Co., Limited—\$57 per share, sellers.
 The Seng Kee Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$55 per share, buyers.
 Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nominal.
 The Steam Launch Co., Ltd.—nominal.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par, nominal.
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$214 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (Old Issue)—\$45 per share, buyers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (New Issue)—\$13 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$141 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$71 per share, sellers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, ex div., sales and sellers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$55 per share, sellers.
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, buyers.
 The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.
 The Jebleu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$41 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Shamsham Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, nominal.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$31 per share, sellers.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/10
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/10
 Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3/10
 Bank Bills, at 60 days sight 3/11
 Credits at 4 months sight 3/11
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 3/11

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand 3/83
 Credits, at 1 month sight 3/91
 On India, T. T. 2/25
 On Demand 2/23 1/2

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 7/31
 Private, 30 days sight 7/3

OPUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.
 OLD MALWA, per picul \$600
 (Allowance, Tails 80).
 NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest \$171
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$172
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$173
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$174
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$175
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$176
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$177
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$178
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$179
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$180
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$181
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$182
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$183
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$184
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$185
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$186
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$187
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$188
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$189
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$190
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$191
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$192
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$193
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$194
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$195
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$196
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$197
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$198
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$199
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$200

MAILS EXPECTED.
 THE AMERICAN MAIL.
 The O. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic*, with mails, etc., from San Francisco to the 20th ult., left Yokohama on the 17th instant at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 23rd.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
 The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fairy*, with the Canadian mails, left Vancouver for Japan and Hongkong on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
 The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s chartered steamer *Moray*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 19th inst., and is expected here on the 25th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
 The Glen Line steamer *Glenlyon*, from London, left Singapore on the 21st instant, and is due here on or about the 24th.
 The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Telamon*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the morning of the 22nd instant, and is due here on the 29th.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Glenlyon*, left Hongkong for here on the 10th instant at 9 a.m.

ARRIVALS.
 PARTHA, British steamer, 2,035, F. H. Wallace, 22nd July, Vancouver 28th June, Yokohama 13th July, Nagasaki 16th, and Woonung 19th, Flour and Wheat—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 TAISANG, British steamer, 1,505, W. H. Jackson, 21st July, Swatow 21st July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 TAICHONG, German steamer, 828, P. Duhme, 23rd July, Batum 15th June, and Singapore 17th July, General and Kerosene Oil—Meyer & Co.
 TAIWAN, British steamer, T. Clegg, 23rd July, Whampoa 23rd July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 CHINA, German steamer, 648, S. Möller, 23rd July, Deli 14th July, Ballast—Melchers & Co.
 ANOV, German steamer, 814, R. Köhler, 23rd July, Shanghai 19th July, General—Siemssen & Co.
 CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, J. Bremner, 23rd July, Whampoa 23rd July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 YANGTZE, German steamer, 814, C. Tonningsen, 23rd July, Whampoa 23rd July, General—Siemssen & Co.

DEPARTURES.
 July 22, *Diamond*, British steamer, for Singapore.
 July 22, *Kaifong*, British steamer, for Tientsin.
 July 22, *Yohann*, German steamer, for Hoihow.
 July 23, *Elia*, German steamer, for Haiphong.
 July 23, *Thames*, British steamer, for Shanghai.
 July 23, *Sochow*, British steamer, for Hoihow.
 July 23, *Thales*, British str., for Swatow, etc.
 July 23, *Nanshan*, British str., for Swatow, etc.
 July 23, *Thra Chula Chien Kiao*, British str., for Swatow, etc.
 July 23, *Duke of Buckingham*, British str., for Thursday Island.
 July 23, *Taitang*, British str., for Whampoa.
 July 23, *Amoy*, German str., for Whampoa.

DEPARTURES.
 Per *Partha*, str., from Vancouver, etc.—Mr. A. H. Kerrie, and 22 Chinese.
 Per *China*, str., from Deli—13 Chinese.
 Per *Taitang*, str., from Swatow—3 Europeans and 30 Chinese.
 Per *Amoy*, str., from Shanghai—30 Chinese.
 DEPARTED.
 Per *Thales*, str., for Swatow, etc.—100 Chinese.
 Per *Nanshan*, str., for Swatow, etc.—474 Chinese.

REMARKS.
 The British steamship *Taitang* reports that she left Swatow on the 21st instant. Had fine weather, from parcels to port strong south wind with high sea.
 The German steamship *China* reports that she left Deli on the 14th instant. Had fine weather, from parcels to port strong south wind with high sea.
 The British steamship *Partha* reports that she left Vancouver at 4 p.m. on the 28th ultimo. Had moderate winds and fine weather to Yokohama; arrived there on the 12th instant at 3 p.m. Left Yokohama on the 13th at 7.15 a.m.; arrived at Nagasaki at 5 p.m. on the 15th, and left on the 16th at 6 p.m.; arrived at Woonung on the 18th at 3 p.m.; left at 3 p.m. on the 19th. Had strong monsoon and showery weather to Hongkong; arrived here at 3.15 p.m. on the 22nd.

POST OFFICE.
 A MAIL WILL CLOSE
 For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Ararat* on 24th, to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Amoy.—Per *China*, to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Yokohama and Kobe.—Per *Electra*, to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
 For Swatow and Shanghai.—Per *Canton*, to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
 For Chefoo and Newchwang.—Per *Ingraban*, to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
 For Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Duke of Buckingham*, to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 5.30 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.
STEAMERS.
 ANTON, German steamer, 356, J. Egger, 15th July, Quinhon 12th July, Salt—Wielers & Co.
 ARATON APCAR, British steamer, J. G. Offert, 18th July, Calcutta 22nd July, Penang 18th, and Singapore 12th, Opium and General—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
 CITY OF SYDNEY, American steamer, 3,016, D. E. Fricke, 16th July, San Francisco 20th June, and Yokohama 10th July, Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.
 ELECTRA, German steamer, 1,176, Möller, 21st July, Hamburg, via Singapore 15th July, General—Siemssen & Co.
 GLUCKSBURG, German steamer, 916, Schultz, 22nd July, Singapore 14th July, General—Bun Hing.
 HAIPHONG, British steamer, 1,102, Harris, 21st July, Swatow 20th July, General—D. Lapraik & Co.
 KONG BENG, British steamer, 856, R. Jones, 22nd July, Bangkok 15th July, General—Yuen Fat Hong.
 PILOT FISS, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 PROMETHEUS, British steamer, 1,489, J. K. Webster, 22nd July, Liverpool 8th June, and Singapore 15th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 PROSPER, British steamer, 1,387, G. Heasley, 10th June, Saigon 26th June, Rice—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
 TANNADICE, British steamer, Hugh Craig, 13th July, Sydney 25th June, Cape Moreton 27th, Townsville 29th, Cooktown 30th, General—Russell & Co.
 TEHERAN, British steamer, 1,670, C. D. Sams, 21st July, Yokohama 10th July, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 TIVERTON, British steamer, 1,743, R. White, head, 15th June, put back—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 VELOX, German steamer, 616, H. Johannsen, 21st July, Hoihow 16th July, Sapanwood—Ed. Schellbass & Co.
 ZAVIRO, British steamer, 675, McCallan, 22nd July, Manila 19th July, General—Russell & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.
 AGORON, American ship, 1,414, John H. Frost, 25th May, New York 28th Dec., Kerosene Oil—Pustau & Co.
 ALEXANDER YEATS, British ship, 1,298, J. W. Dunham, 2nd June, New York 4th Dec., Petroleum—Order.
 AMPHITRITE, German ship, 1,814, A. Bopert, 14th July, Cardiff 6th March, Coal—Order.

Shipping.

HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.
Continued.
 AUSTRALIA, British bark, 99, Wm. Harris, 11th June, Manila 31st May, Ballast—Melchers & Co.
 CHAROER, American ship, 1,379, D. S. Goodell, 28th June, San Diego, Cal., 18th April, Ballast—Russell & Co.
 COMPT, German ship, 1,663, R. Krippner, 21st July, Cardiff 15th March, Coals—Melchers & Co.
 CONQUOROR, American ship, 1,540, A. D. Lothrop, 17th June, Anjer 1st June, Ballast—Pustau & Co.
 CONSTANCE, British ship, 1,592, P. R. Tingley, 7th June, New York 28th Feb., Kerosene Oil—Pustau & Co.
 DARMAR, Danish brig, 223, C. Paulsen, 13th July, Port Natal 11th May, Ballast—Gillman & Co.
 ERKONING, Chinese bark, 457, Oniam Examination hulk, Stonecutters' Island—Chinese Customs.
 FOCHOW, Siamese brig, 300, E. Sequeira, 21st July, put back—Chinese.
 FORTUNE, Siamese barque, 447, F. L. Soderstrom, 21st July, Tokkin, Siam, 5th July Wood—Chinese.
 GEO. V. JORDAN, American schooner, 662, E. V. Lyman, 20th May, Haiphong 19th May, Ballast—Order.
 GUSTAV OSCAR, German bark, 1,352, M. Lee-mann, 4th July, Cardiff 25th Feb., Coal—Melchers & Co.
 HAYDN BROWN, British bark, 821, C. H. Haydn, 21st July, Hoihow 13th July, Ballast and Sapanwood—Captain.
 IRENE, American brig, 467, James W. Yates, 11th July, Newcastle, N.S.W., 10th May, Coal—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
 ITON, French bark, 564, F. Reynier, 7th July, Honolulu 20th April, General—Melchers & Co.
 JOSEPHUS, American ship, 1,470, T. M. Rogers, 13th June, Newcastle, N.S.W., 16th April, Coals—Butterfield & Swire.
 MABEL TAVER, British ship, 1,298, C. E. Dasha, 2nd June, Cardiff 6th December, Coal—Melchers & Co.
 MARTHA DAVIS, American bark, 832, Pendleton, 13th June, Tientsin 28th April, Ballast—Russell & Co.
 NARWHAL, British ship, 1,327, Weston, 4th June, Kobe 12th May, Coal—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 RICHARD PARSONS, American bark, 1,116, W. F. Thorndike, 7th June, Newcastle 17th April, Coal—Wielers & Co.
 SORLID, Spanish schooner, 526, C. Sobrido, 14th July, Atimon (Manila) 21st June, General—Order.
 SOUTHERN CROSS, American ship, 1,037, J. A. Bailey, 13th May, Newcastle, N.S.W., 16th March, Coal—Gas Company.
 VELOCITY, British bark, 490, R. Martin, 20th May, Honolulu 28th March, General—Pustau & Co.
 VIGILANT, American ship, 1,723, Wm. H. Gould, 2nd July, Amoy 30th June, Kerosene Oil—Russell & Co.
 KWANGLIE, Chinese steamer, 1,508, Lancaster, 21st July, Whampoa 21st July, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

DEPARTURES.
 July 22, *Diamond*, British steamer, for Singapore.
 July 22, *Kaifong*, British steamer, for Tientsin.
 July 22, *Yohann*, German steamer, for Hoihow.
 July 23, *Elia*, German steamer, for Haiphong.
 July 23, *Thames*, British steamer, for Shanghai.
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 July 23, *Thales*, British str., for Swatow, etc.
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 July 23, *Duke of Buckingham*, British str., for Thursday Island.
 July 23, *Taitang*, British str., for Whampoa.
 July 23, *Amoy*, German str., for Whampoa.

DEPARTURES.
 Per *Partha*, str., from Vancouver, etc.—Mr. A. H. Kerrie, and 22 Chinese.
 Per *China*, str., from Deli—13 Chinese.
 Per *Taitang*, str., from Swatow—3 Europeans and 30 Chinese.
 Per *Amoy*, str., from Shanghai—30 Chinese.
 DEPARTED.
 Per *Thales*, str., for Swatow, etc.—100 Chinese.
 Per *Nanshan*, str., for Swatow, etc.—474 Chinese.

REMARKS.
 The British steamship *Taitang* reports that she left Swatow on the 21st instant. Had fine weather, from parcels to port strong south wind with high sea.
 The German steamship *China* reports that she left Deli on the 14th instant. Had fine weather, from parcels to port strong south wind with high sea.
 The British steamship *Partha* reports that she left Vancouver at 4 p.m. on the 28th ultimo. Had moderate winds and fine weather to Yokohama; arrived there on the 12th instant at 3 p.m. Left Yokohama on the 13th at 7.15 a.m.; arrived at Nagasaki at 5 p.m. on the 15th, and left on the 16th at 6 p.m.; arrived at Woonung on the 18th at 3 p.m.; left at 3 p.m. on the 19th. Had strong monsoon and showery weather to Hongkong; arrived here at 3.15 p.m. on the 22nd.

POST OFFICE.
 A MAIL WILL CLOSE
 For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Ararat* on 24th, to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Amoy.—Per *China*, to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Yokohama and Kobe.—Per *Electra*, to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
 For Swatow and Shanghai.—Per *Canton*, to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
 For Chefoo and Newchwang.—Per *Ingraban*, to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
 For Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Duke of Buckingham*, to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 5.30 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.
STEAMERS.
 ANTON, German steamer, 356, J. Egger, 15th July, Quinhon 12th July, Salt—Wielers & Co.
 ARATON APCAR, British steamer, J. G. Offert, 18th July, Calcutta 22nd July, Penang 18th, and Singapore 12th, Opium and General—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
 CITY OF SYDNEY, American steamer, 3,016, D. E. Fricke, 16th July, San Francisco 20th June, and Yokohama 10th July, Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.
 ELECTRA, German steamer, 1,176, Möller, 21st July, Hamburg, via Singapore 15th July, General—Siemssen & Co.
 GLUCKSBURG, German steamer, 916, Schultz, 22nd July, Singapore 14th July, General—Bun Hing.
 HAIPHONG, British steamer, 1,102, Harris, 21st July, Swatow 20th July, General—D. Lapraik & Co.
 KONG BENG, British steamer, 856, R. Jones, 22nd July, Bangkok 15th July, General—Yuen Fat Hong.
 PILOT FISS, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 PROMETHEUS, British steamer, 1,489, J. K. Webster, 22nd July, Liverpool 8th June, and Singapore 15th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 PROSPER, British steamer, 1,387, G. Heasley, 10th June, Saigon 26th June, Rice—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
 TANNADICE, British steamer, Hugh Craig, 13th July, Sydney 25th June, Cape Moreton 27th, Townsville 29th, Cooktown 30th, General—Russell & Co.
 TEHERAN, British steamer, 1,670, C. D. Sams, 21st July, Yokohama 10th July, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 TIVERTON, British steamer, 1,743, R. White, head, 15th June, put back—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 VELOX, German steamer, 616, H. Johannsen, 21st July, Hoihow 16th July, Sapanwood—Ed. Schellbass & Co.
 ZAVIRO, British steamer, 675, McCallan, 22nd July, Manila 19th July, General—Russell & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.
 AGORON, American ship, 1,414, John H. Frost, 25th May, New York 28th Dec., Kerosene Oil—Pustau & Co.
 ALEXANDER YEATS, British ship, 1,298, J. W. Dunham, 2nd June, New York 4th Dec., Petroleum—Order.
 AMPHITRITE, German ship, 1,814, A. Bopert, 14th July, Cardiff 6th March, Coal—Order.

TO BE LET.
 TO LET.
 ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."
 No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE,
 From 1st June.
 No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE,
 WESTBOURNE VILLAS.
 AT MAGAZINE GAP.
 "TUSCULUM"—A very comfortable and very cool 5 Roomed House with Tennis Court, &c. From 1st September.
 Apply to
 DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
 Hongkong, 8th July, 1889.

TO LET.
 A T Bonham Road, "RHEDA," a SIX ROOMED BUNGALOW with Tennis Court.
 Possession from the 1st July, 1889.
 J. M. BASA,
 No. 7, Remedios Terrace,
 Hongkong, 17th June, 1889. [752]

NOTICE.
 OFFICES IN VICTORIA BUILDINGS TO BE LET with immediate possession.
 Apply to
 ARTHUR B. RODYK,
 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1889. [685]

TO LET.
 HOUSE No. 1, "CAMERON VILLAS," Peak East. One spacious five-roomed House at Mount Ketter Peak, Gas laid on.
 NEW HOUSES on "BELLIOS TERRACE," Robinson Road, expected to be ready by 1st August.
 Apply to
 BELLIOS & Co.,
 Hongkong, 18th July, 1889. [900]

TO LET.
 HOUSE No. 2, "SMITH'S VILLAS," Magazine Gap, a spacious five-roomed HOUSE, with basement and outbuildings, excellent view. Expected to be ready 1st August next.
 Apply to
 F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1889. [828]

TO LET.
 With Possession from the 1st June.
 A ROOMY HOUSE IN CARLTON TERRACE, Queen's Road East.
 Apply to
 G. R. LAMBERT,
 Hongkong, 14th May, 1889. [593]

TO BE LET.
 THIRD FLOOR No. 5, Duddell Street, containing 4 large light and airy rooms, 2 small rooms, and 2 bathrooms. Gas and Water laid on. Rent very moderate. Immediate possession.
 Apply to
 c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office,
 Hongkong, 11th July, 1889. [869]

TO LET.
 WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
 NO. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS, Rent \$90 and Taxes.
 Apply to
 G. C. ANDERSON,
 Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. [129]

TO LET.
 A EUROPEAN HOUSE at High Street, formerly occupied by Mr. HAZELAND.
 Apply to
 AH YON,
 No. 80, Praya Central,
 Hongkong, 8th July, 1889. [817]

Shipping.

HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.
Continued.
 AUSTRALIA, British bark, 99, Wm. Harris, 11th June, Manila 31st May, Ballast—Melchers & Co.
 CHAROER, American ship, 1,379, D. S. Goodell, 28th June, San Diego, Cal., 18th April, Ballast—Russell & Co.
 COMPT, German ship, 1,663, R. Krippner, 21st July, Cardiff 15th March, Coals—Melchers & Co.
 CONQUOROR, American ship, 1,540, A. D. Lothrop, 17th June, Anjer 1st June, Ballast—Pustau & Co.
 CONSTANCE, British ship, 1,592, P. R. Tingley, 7th June, New York 28th Feb., Kerosene Oil—Pustau & Co.
 DARMAR, Danish brig, 223, C. Paulsen, 13th July, Port Natal 11th May, Ballast—Gillman & Co.
 ERKONING, Chinese bark, 457, Oniam Examination hulk, Stonecutters' Island—Chinese Customs.
 FOCHOW, Siamese brig, 300, E. Sequeira, 21st July, put back—Chinese.
 FORTUNE, Siamese barque, 447, F. L. Soderstrom, 21st July, Tokkin, Siam, 5th July Wood—Chinese.
 GEO. V. JORDAN, American schooner, 662, E. V. Lyman, 20th May, Haiphong 19th May, Ballast—Order.
 GUSTAV OSCAR, German bark, 1,352, M. Lee-mann, 4th July, Cardiff 25th Feb., Coal—Melchers & Co.
 HAYDN BROWN, British bark, 821, C. H. Haydn, 21st July, Hoihow 13th July, Ballast and Sapanwood—Captain.
 IRENE, American brig, 467, James W. Yates, 11th July, Newcastle, N.S.W., 10th May, Coal—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
 ITON, French bark, 564, F. Reynier, 7th July, Honolulu 20th April, General—Melchers & Co.
 JOSEPHUS, American ship, 1,470, T. M. Rogers, 13th June, Newcastle, N.S.W., 16th April, Coals—Butterfield & Swire.
 MABEL TAVER, British ship, 1,298, C. E. Dasha, 2nd June, Cardiff 6th December, Coal—Melchers & Co.
 MARTHA DAVIS, American bark, 832, Pendleton, 13th June, Tientsin 28th April, Ballast—Russell & Co.
 NARWHAL, British ship, 1,327, Weston, 4th June, Kobe 12th May, Coal—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 RICHARD PARSONS, American bark, 1,116, W. F. Thorndike, 7th June, Newcastle 17th April, Coal—Wielers & Co.
 SORLID, Spanish schooner, 526, C. Sobrido, 14th July, Atimon (Manila) 21st June, General—Order.
 SOUTHERN CROSS, American ship, 1,037, J. A. Bailey, 13th May, Newcastle, N.S.W., 16th March, Coal—Gas Company.
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 VIGILANT, American ship, 1,723, Wm. H. Gould, 2nd July, Amoy 30th June, Kerosene Oil—Russell & Co.
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